

AN HISTORICAL NOTICE

of the West by the land granted to Akaroy and to the East by a Cart Road.

That by the said ordinance it was further ordained that the Community of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal and their Successors should be invested with the said Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, of all and each the Domains, Farms, Buildings, Messuages, Tenements and Hereditaments situated within the said Seigniorship, were confirmed and declared good, valid and effectual in Law, as fully and amply, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Faubourg St. Germain in Paris or of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, conformably to the Constitution, before the eighteenth day of September 1759, or of the two Seminaries, or of each one of them, could or might do or had the right to do, or could or might enjoy, do and dispose of the said rights and titles, or of any part of them before the said last mentioned epoch.

That in virtue of 41 Chap. of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada, intitled, "Act concerning the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure and the feudal rights and dues, section 66, the said Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains fell under the disposition of the said Act under certain modifications.

Nevertheless it is enacted by section 71 that the lands not conceded in the said Seigniorship should be the absolute property of the said Seminary in free and common socage, and that they could sell any of these lands or any other immovable to them alonging, and dispose of them either for money or "rentes foncieres rachetables," the products of which sale to be placed or invested according to law.

Such are the titles of the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal to the property of the Pief and Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, perfect and incontestable titles, established, recognized, confirmed and ratified by the Dominion of France and England, and by the Legislature of this country, under the sole condition that the Seminary should provide for the religious and moral instruction of the Indians, Algonquins and Iroquois or of the Lake of Two Mountains; of the validity of these titles there can be no doubt, and since the Act 1859, the Gentlemen of the Seminary have the absolute property in free and common socage of all the un-conceded lands in the said Seigniorship.

Now let us see if the Gentlemen have fulfilled as well towards the Government of France as towards the English Government, the obligations imposed on them as well by the original concessions and Royal "Brevets" as by the ordinances and statutes confirming the said concessions.

Did they transfer the Indian Mission from the Island of Montreal to the North West side of the Lake of Two Mountains?—Yes. Did they provide for the Moral and Religious instruction of the Indians?—Yes. Did they Build a Church for their Religious training?—Yes. Did they maintain places of education namely: convents, school houses etc., for their moral instruction?—Yes. Did they provide the establishment of the said mission?—Yes.

gentlemen are recognized as the incontestable proprietors. The three Iroquois Chiefs as trustees of a certain Wesleyan Methodist Congregation; got an old Indian woman (who had no right whatever) to consent to a Notarial sale of this land, took possession, and commenced to build the chapel in question.

They therefore undertook to build this chapel on the Seminary property, not only without leave but in defiance of their protestations and warnings. It was on the part of the Indians an act of usurpation of the most aggravated kind, such as the Seminary was obliged either to resist or abandon its rights as a proprietor. If a Catholic church had been built under the same circumstances and with the same contempt of the Seminary's rights, without doubt the Seminary would have in the same way applied to the Courts to obtain its demolition.

As soon as the encroachment was committed under the direction of the three chiefs of the Iroquois tribe, they were served with a protest by the Seminary's Notary. As they took no notice of this protest, the Seminary secured the services of Mr. Prevost, advocate, and instituted immediately an action, in revendication, against these three chiefs in their personal name; the latter appeared through Mr. McLaren, advocate, and continued their work without any regard to this Petitory action.

The new action was thereupon served the 29 May 1875, returnable the 21 June. Mr. McLaren sent in his appearance, saying he would file his defence in this cause the 11 July, which day he was to be at St. Scholastique for the contestation of the Argenteuil Election; he actually did come that day to St. Scholastique. Being informed that his cois in the first action were deposited in the hands of the Prothonotary, he was asked for his defence on the new case. He replied that he would produce the same before he left for town, but he did nothing.

CHAPTER III.—THE CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS TOWARDS THE SEMINARY.

The Indians dislike agriculture, they love hunting; so long as hunting was profitable they lived content. But game having failed, they were obliged to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil to procure their subsistence. But the Indians do not like nor will they ever like this kind of work, they like racing, open fields, and above all an easy going existence, "far niente." It was then they commenced to reflect on the means to be taken to live without work. "The Seigniorship of the Two Mountains is our property said they."

CHAPTER IV.—THE AFFAIR OF THE CHAPEL.

The public expects and we will ask it to listen to a clear and truthful exposure and statement of the facts relating to the construction as well as to the demolition of this edifice, because fanaticism has been much mixed up with the difficulties which arose in this respect between the Seminary and the Indians, in order to have it said that these gentlemen were persecutors, and the Indians poor miserable persecuted, entirely at the mercy of their tyrants. The Methodist journals have made it a religious question, they have endeavoured to change the subject, by leaving aside the legal consideration in order to have the satisfaction of making an accusation as false as it was gratuitous against the Seminary they were attacking at the same time the judicial authority; for we must not lose sight of the fact that the Seminary was put in possession of the land on which was erected the chapel, by virtue of a judgment rendered by the Superior Court of Lower Canada.

o'clock in the afternoon, without any noisy demonstration and quietly.

And none of the Gentlemen of the Seminary were present or took any part therein.

CONCLUSION.

THE RESULT OF ALL THE ABOVE IS:

1st. That the said Gentlemen of the Seminary are the only true proprietors, in virtue of incontestable and indefeasible titles, of the Seigniorship, Pief and Domain of the Lake of Two Mountains.

2nd. That the Indians never owned an inch of ground as proprietors but only under a very precarious title, as they never enjoyed any land they occupied for any longer time than the pleasure of the Gentlemen, as appears in the several deeds granted to the Indians, as mentioned and stated in the above recited deed; what then becomes of the famous prescription invoked by the Indians and their friends?

3rd. That since the removal of the mission of the Sault-aux-Recollets to the Lake of Two Mountains, the Gentlemen have provided not only for the moral and religious wants of the Indians, but even gratuitously permitted them as above mentioned to occupy and cultivate fields, extensive enough to provide for the wants of themselves and their families.

4th. That they always gave them leave to take the necessary wood for building purposes in such places as were pointed out to them.

5th. That the Indians with their indolent characters would not avail themselves of the means offered them to earn an honorable livelihood.

6th. That giving ear to intermeddlers and following their perfidious councils they apostatized from the ridiculous view of possessing themselves of the Seigniorship of the Lake of Two Mountains, and to obtain authority from the government for the expulsion of the Gentlemen; nevertheless since their apostasy the Gentlemen have not deprived them of any of their privileges, on the contrary, they have treated them as Catholics and have continued to give them work as heretofore.

7th. That far from having recourse to law and the tribunals of justice to gain their pretended rights the Indians rendered themselves guilty of acts against the law and of successive encroachments which have repeatedly occurred since about six years.

8th. That to ensure for themselves the support and sympathy of a religious authority hostile to the Seminary, they constructed against his wishes protestations and law suits, on land belonging to the Seminary, a Methodist chapel.

9th. That the Gentlemen of the Seminary to justify their rights have always had recourse to the Courts of justice, not with a view of exercising a religious persecution, although they have been so accused through certain public journals, but with the sole object of saving their just rights of property and to put an end to the depredations and encroachments of the Indians.

perior Court for the District of Terrebonne, residing at St. Scholastique, certify and affirm:

That it appears in the records of this case that the present action was taken out the 22nd May last (1875) that it was signified to the Defendants the 29th of the same month, and that it was returned into Court the 21st June also last past.

That on the 22nd of the same month, the Defendants appeared by their Counsel, Mr. McLaren.

That on the 1st September last (1875) a demand to plead was signified to Mr. McLaren, advocate of the Defendants at the Prothonotary's Office of this Court; that on the sixth October last, a certificate of foreclosures was granted, and that the same day an inscription for proof and final audit on the merits "Ex parte" was produced, and that a copy of the said inscription was also signified to Mr. McLaren, advocate of the defense.

That on the 13th October last, the Plaintiffs conformably to the inscription by them produced the 6th October proceeded to proof in the said cause and that on the 15th October last, Judgment was rendered. That it appears also on record that a copy of the said judgment was well and duly signified to each of the Defendants, and that the writ or order of possession issued in this cause was so issued long after the expiration of the delay given in the said judgment. I affirm and certify also that according to my invariable custom, I sent without delay to Mr. McLaren a copy of the demand for pleadings to him signified the first September last past and the notice of inscription for proof and final adjudication, signified and produced the sixth October also last past. Dated at St. Scholastique, this 27th December, 1875.

(Signed,) JULES R. BERTHELOT, P.C.S.

SALT FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Salt is not only a mild aperient or deobstruent, but it often operates to some extent, as a tonic. It is a very great rectifier of the acidity of the stomach when taken in proper quantities; and it not only renders food very palatable which would be disagreeable and insipid without it, but it keeps the functions of the stomach in a healthy state, and often alleviates the effects of debility and disease. When food—either animal or vegetable—tastes too fresh, the appetite calls for salt; and when animals have been deprived of salt for several days the appetite becomes keen for it; and if they have access to it, they will consume so much as to produce an injurious effect. So, when the cattle are salted occasionally there is a great rush to obtain it when they do not really need any; and an animal will often consume at one time to its injury enough to have satisfied his natural appetite for several days, could it have the salt where it could go to it quietly, when salt might be needed, and lick a little, just enough to satisfy the first cravings of the appetite. The true way is to have a tub of salt always where cattle, horses and sheep can have access to it at all times, whether they are in the pasture or in the barnyard. Then when the appetite call for a lick or two they can go and get it, at the very time when it is most needed, and when it will assert the most beneficial effect on digestion or any part of the system. My practice has always been to keep salt in a small tub or strong, water-tight pail during the pasturing season, and in the yard during the winter, and I am well satisfied that animals will not consume as much when they are supplied with it in this way, as they will when they are salted once a week. It always appeared to me slovenly and wasteful to throw salt on the ground for animals; and especially for sheep, as they will often waste half as much as they consume. For salting sheep, drive three or four high stakes around a pail or small tub, leaving one side only, so that they can thrust their heads separately into it. For cattle and horses encircle the tub with a lot of boulders as high as the top of it, or drive a half dozen stakes around it, letting them extend above it a few inches, to protect it from being pawed to fragments. If the tub is water-tight, in case it should rain in it, there will be nothing lost, as they will lick the salt water as readily as they will lick the salt; and should the water evaporate, the salt will remain. When sheep or neat cattle are kept in pastures where there is much clover (Trifolium pratense), they usually have a hankering after salt; and if they can have access to it, they will go and lick more or less several times during the day, and they will consume just enough to rectify the acidity of the stomach, and keep them from bloating. Many a farmer has lost a fine animal in consequence of bloating, which one pound of salt would have kept in good health.

EFF'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemist, 49, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State St Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MARIE LOUISE AUBERTIN, of the parish of "La Pointe aux Trembles," in the District of Montreal, wife of DIDACE BEAUDRY, of the same place, farmer, duly authorized to enter in Justice. Plaintiff; AND The said DIDACE BEAUDRY, Defendant.

An action for separation, as to property has been instituted in this cause the nineteenth day of January, instant. LACOSTE & DRUMMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th January, 1876.

Montreal, 14th January, 1876. J. LACAN, Priest S. S., Director of the Mission of Oka. W. PREVOST, Advocate of the Seminary.

CERTIFICATE OF THE PROTHONOTARY HEREIN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Gentlemen the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal. Plaintiffs.

Louis Kanonsakenhiak & al. Defendants.

I, Jules R. Berthelot, Prothonotary of the Su-

perior Court of the District of Terrebonne, residing at St. Scholastique, certify and affirm:

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